TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1881.

Abber's Park Thrate- La Cigala B J. to Opera House Web at Latt. Daily's Theoder—All the Bare Grand Opera House—Figus. B verige 11th St. Th. aire—Ott., a Gresan. Haverly's 5th Av. Theater-Olivette. Haverly's Aible's Garden Barel Kirks Mid's a Square Theater-Hard Kirks San Fr. melsen Opera House-Herman. Standard I heater - biller Saying Lalon Square Theater-Biller of the Kitches Wallach's Theatre-Tos World, Wi door Theatre-Kerry Gow.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, ismied to marrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.

Was Hayes Innocent?

"Mr. HAYES," says the Boston Herald, will find it hard to wash his hands of the Star route pitch. Some of it sticks to them."

This is very true. Some of it sticks to them certainly. If HAYES had been an honest man, he would not have allowed such frauds to be begun; or if they had been began without his knowledge, he would not have allowed them to be continued.

But, we are told, they were really begun and continued without his knowledge. He was not a smart man, and he did not find them out. The rascals were too shrewd for his confiding nature.

This argument also is one that cannot stand. The frauds were fully revealed; the cover of secrecy was torn away from them. The truth that vast sums of money were stolen from the Treasury through these swindling contracts was made public years ago by The Sun. The robberies were powerfully denounced by that able and faithful journal, the New York Times. A committee of Congress investigated the subject, and the vilininy was demonstrated so that all men could plainly see it, except those who had some interest in not seeing it. If Mr. HAYES had not been governed by a determination not to see it, if he had not wilfully shut his eyes to the evidence, if he had been an honest man, these frauds would have been stopped long ago.

But what need to argue upon this ques tion? Why should not HAYES tolerate such robbery? Why should be not even share in the spoils? Why should the debased creature who was ready to take the office of President when he knew that another man had been elected to it, stickle at the stealing of a few millions of public money?

A l'air Specimen.

When Mr. THOMAS J. BRADY appeared before the House Committee of Appropriations in January, 1880, he submitted a written statement to be put in evidence, in which the following passage occurs:

"While done, of course, by authority and in the nam of the Postmaster-General, vet all increase of the service both by additional service put on and by provision to increased celerity, has been made under my persons supervision and by my express anthority."

He thus voluntarily assumed all responsi bility for the Star service jobbery. We now quote from his annual report, as follows:

"The Star service has been largely increased during the past year, and this action is justified by the large in crease in the volume of mail matter carried in conse-quence of the increased facilities for transportation, and the enlargement of the matter recently declared to be mailable, and the superior arrangements for its safety is

This is BRADY's case as made up by him self. These are his own reasons for the large increase in the Star service. Let ue test them by the records of the department and by the testimony of its agents.

Route No. 32,024 runs from Vinita, Indian Territory, to Las Vegas, New Mexico. The distance of alleged service covers 638 miles. The original contract in 1878 was for \$6,330, once a week. It was "expedited" to \$40,429.88 promptly, with additional trips for \$17.879.56 Then more trips were added to the extent of \$86,053.59. So that this contract, which began with \$6,330, soon aggregated \$150,-693.03 under BRADY's manipulation.

Now, let us see where was "the large in crease in the volume of mail matter carried" to justify this enormous raising of a contract in the Indian Territory. CHARLES ADAMS, a special agent of the Post Office Department, was examined in regard to this route as follows:

"Q -Have you since the first day of July, 1878, made any inspection of what is known as the Vinita and Las Vegas Star mail route? A.—No. sir. "Q.—Have you ever made any report to the Fost Office.

Department as one of its special agents in reference to the service upon that route? A.—At one time I received a letter from the Postmaster at Red River Springs, a Post Office on the route, stating that he thought that east of that place there was no service performed on that route I made some inquirtes about it, and sent the letter of the Postmaster, with the result of some inquiries that i made of people who had been in that neighborhood, to the department, asking that an investigation be had, Q -When was that? A -I think it was in the fall of

A -Yes, sir, to the best of my recollection.

Adams's report was pigeonholed for more than nine months, and in the mean time the obnoxious Postmaster who had told tales out of school was either removed or "fixed." The testimony proceeds:

"Q -I understand you communicated to the Post Office Department the complaint which you had received from the Postmaster at Bed River Springs in the fall of 1878, that there was no service being performed east of that place. that is, over, say, 500 miles of that route? A.—I cannot remember exactly what I said, but, as I remember, the case was this. The mail carrier would pass the office at Red River Springs with the mail each in the u-nal way, and he very seldom had anything in it (in fact, the Postmaster said there was so said going east); and the same man, with the same suck, with the same contents, when there were any, would return next day, which led the Pomaster to believe there was no service being performed

east of the office. "Q -The carrier would return next day, when he had still 500 miles of the route to go over? A - Yes, sir, or be should have connected with another carrier.

Q-What information have you as to the amount of mail that went over the part of the line between Las Ve gas and Red River Springs? A -Probably there are 160

"Q -How many sacks would that be ? A .- Just one and "Q -- How do they got their supplies from Red Rive. Springs to Las Vegas? You think, from the best informa tion you could get, that there is no service performed be-tween the Springs and Vinita? How could that country te furnished that mail from the east? A .- There are tw places on the route; one was Fort Eiliott, I believe, and another Fort Siil. I think two military posts that were supplied from the railroad, one from Dodge City, and one

from another place in southern Kansas. Q.—Then there was a route leading from Red River Springs! How but that mail get east, say, to New York, or anywhere clas! Bid it strike a railroad! A.—No; that came to Las Vegas, and from there it strick a daily stage line to the Atchison and Topeka Railroad, which a on finished to Las Vegas. So the Postmaster at Red River Sorings, if he had any manifessent east, would send it by way of Las Vegas. If he had a letter for Vinita, or the indian Territory, he would put it in this sack, and I took At from his letter to me that it need back to

Q -Then it did not go through at all t A -No. It was spield back next day to Las Vegas.

Q -From Red River Springs to Vinita is principally

through the Indian Territory? A -Principally.

Q -Are there any actionism there to speak of? A

Q -Then the speedy way for the mails from all that country west of the Red Biver Springs along that route to Let coat was via Law Yegas, and from there on another route up to the Atchieve and Topek rout? A.—Yes, sir, rather than to go 800 miles overland inrough the Indian

It is thus made clear that this route was a

mail was carried over five-sixths of the whole route, and a carrier passed east one day and back the next day with an empty sack, for which BRADY allowed his confederates over one hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year! This example may be regarded as a specimen of the Star service rascality, and of the infamous means employed by the conspiring robbers to fill their pockets at the public expense.

English Workingmen and the Irish Question.

It is plain that the Irish people, in their effort to improve their situation, would naturally look for sympathy and practical support to the working classes in the sister island. Neither will it be disputed that the present Land bill has been forced upon the GLADSTONE Cabinet by the pressure of those radical members who represent the great industrial communities of northern England. According to Mr. THOMAS BURT, however, who is qualified by long association to speak for English workingmen, the latter have been somewhat estranged from the Irish cause by the action of its leaders during the present session of Parliament, and the attempt to regain their zealous cooperation by a series of mass meetings has not been made an hour too soon. His views, which are set forth in the Nineteenth Century, deserve attention from Irishmen as those of a sincere well-wisher, seeing that scarcely any English member of Parliament has voted more frequently with the Home Rulers during the last few years. Mr. Burr thinks that circumstances were

particularly favorable, six months ago, to a cordial and effective alliance between the Land League and the workingmen of Great Britain. He avers that the anti-Irish feeling which once operated with such bitterness and intensity among English artisans had happily disappeared. The action of the House of Lords in throwing out the Compensation for Disturbance bill at a time when the hardships of the Irish peasantry were aggravated by famine, offered the most promising material for passionate appeal to popular sympathies. The course, moreover, taken by the GLADSTONE Ministry at the opening of the present session supplied an excellent opportunity for agitation among the great industrial constituencies of England. The postponement of land reform, the introduction of severe measures of coercion, the exercise of arbitrary power on the part of the Speaker, and the expulsion of the Irish members, were proceedings calculated to excite and alarm the artisans, laborers, and trades unionists of Great Britain, who have aspirations of their own. Such being the state of things, Mr. BURT suggests that the Irish leaders committed a grave mistake in not bestowing their chief, if not exclusive, attention upon England during the autumn and winter. Instead of agitating on the other side of the Irish Channel, they should, in his judgment, have been aiding the English Radicals to educate

public opinion in Great Britain.

It is true that the field of agitation indicated by Mr. Bunt was until recently neglected; but Mr. PARNELL and his condjutors would probably reply that all the time they could spare from their duties in Parliament was imperatively needed to maintain the organization of the Irish Land League, which the Forster Coercion bill threatened to break up or paralyze. But, allowing this to be the case, Mr. BURT thinks it was unwise for the Irish leaders to so comport themselves in Parliament, and at meetings in Ireland, as to give unnecessary umbrage to the trades unions which are so powerful in the north of England. Those great associations have regarded, not without reason. the accession of the GLADSTONE Ministry to power as in a peculiar and emphatic sense their own victory; and although they disliked coercion, their faith in the Liberal Government was not to be shaken in a day. They smarted, therefore, under a strong souse of injustice when they heard that Trish speakers, during the autumn, in their flerce indietment of the GLADSTONE Cabinet, had not a word of frank acknowledgment for the measure of relief which, during the previous session, it had done its best to give; not whisper of censure against the House of Lords for throwing out the Compensation for Disturbance bill; not a hint of hostility to the Conservative party, which, during six years of power, had scornfully rejected every scheme of reform brought forward

by Irish members.

The trades unions likewise viewed, it seems, with not a little disrellsh the sareastic references made by Irish members to disturbances arising out of the miners' strike in Lancashire. Nearly every day, while the strike was going on, the Home Secretary would be asked by some Irish member of Parliament if his attention had been called to the riots which were taking place, and if he was prepared to take steps for the protection of life and property in the disturbed district. Of course everybody knew that the questions were ironical, and were simply meant to convey the too well founded notion that British Ministers have one cure for riot in Ireland and another for riot in England. But Mr. BURT submits that it was scarcely politic to demand, even in irony, a coercion bill for Lancashire at a time when it was so desirable to conciliate and win the help of English workingmen. It appears, too, that Mr. Parnell, speaking in the House of Commons, gave great offence to many trades unionists by referring to the outrages perpetrated by the unions some years ago. Mr BURT does not consider Mr. PARNELL's remarks unfair, but merely inexpedient. The argument was that every popular movement, in its earlier stages, had been accused of lawlessness and outrage by those whose interests were menaced; and the trades unions were instanced as a case in point. It must be owned that, sound as the principle might be, yet, considering all the Land League had to gain from the good will of English artisans, the illustration might have been more happily selected.

tactics pursued in Parliament by Irish members have done more than anything else to alienate English Radicals, we think he scarcely appreciates the peculiarly difficult position of Mr. PARNELL in reference to the Coercion bill. Such a measure was no new thing to Ireland, and in every case where it had been applied, pledges of reform previously given had been uniformly broken. Mr. Parnell's constituents knew this, and they would not have pardoned him if he had falled to exhaust every weapon at his command in the effort to delay, discourage, and perhaps frustrate Mr. Forster's purpose. This is just one of those things, however, that need explanation, and which will be set in its true light at the mass meetings now being held throughout the north. Nor should Mr. PARNELL, we opine, have much difficulty in overcoming by personal appeals the irritation occasioned by the minor causes above mentioned. As to the Conservative party and the House of Lords. he might urge that he had no powder to waste upon dead ducks, and that it was only

When Mr. BURT says that the obstructive

to whose success the Home Rulers had so werfully contributed. There is much truth in this, and it is certain that in politics, as in private life, no offence is so black and so exasperating as a breach of faith. In a word, we agree with Mr. BURT, that the extension of the Land League agitation to England should, as a matter of policy, have been begun earlier. But it can hardly be too late to mend, and an essential identity of aims may probably be trusted to overcome any superficial estrangement of the English workingmen from the hard-working and long-suffering masses of the Irish people.

How Many Cattle Perished in Winter !

During the past winter, a very severe one on the Western plains, it has been generally supposed that the herds of cattle that roam over those high, wind-swept grazing grounds had been severely thinned by lack of food, combined with the intense cold. Highly exaggerated reports of the losses were widely published. So long as the snow lay thick on the ground, all estimates were fanciful. The writers were misled by the apparently great number of dead animals lying along the railroad tracks near the waters of the Arkansas and Platte Rivers. Now that the snow has melted and the annual round-up or gathering of the distinctive brands into separate herds has begun, the cattle owners furnish figures of the percentage of loss much smaller, and far more authentic, than those published during the winter. The most trustworthy report shows that only three per cent. of the cattle that were grazing on the plains last fall succumbed to the intense cold of the winter, the coldest, and marked by the most furious storms, ever experienced on the plains.

To this slight loss, and the facts about the

climate that it emphatically indicates, the attention of would-be agricultural emigrants to the Arid Belt is called. The nutritious qualities of the grasses of the plains are beyond question. If cattle, without any shelter, and fed on a scanty supply of dry grass, can live through a succession of fierce Arctic blizzards, the grass must necessarily be highly nutritious. The report that ninety-seven per cent. of the cattle of Colorado lived through the winter on this diet is probably true. In a grazing country, where the cattle are expected to live throughout the year on such food as they may find on the range, it is essential that their food during the winter should be of the best quality; that it should be as nutritious as well-saved hay. To be hay, uncut, but still hay, the grass must cure as it stands before frost kills it; and then it is absolutely necessary that no heavy, long-continued rains should wash the strength out of the dried grass before the winter sets in. Rains, or heavy dows frequently repeated, would render the wind and sun cured buffalo and gamma grass of the pastoral region of the high plains as undesirable as the blue-joint grass of the

ter of 1871 and '72, when it resulted in the almost total loss of the herds. Emigrant's intending to attempt agriculture in the Arid Belt will be wise if they enrefully consider the facts concerning the exceeding dryness of the climate west of the hundredth meridian, that are plainly shown in the authentic figures of the losses sustained by the cattle growers. If ninetyseven per cent, of the Colorado cattle lived through the flerce storms of the past winter on the scanty supply of grass they were able to pick up on the slopes of the hills, sufciently wend-swept to blow away the snow the fact that no rain fell on the dried grass is patent, and the outcome of the winter wheat crop of that section is plainly foreshadowed.

agricultural prairies east of the ninety-

eighth meridian. The experiment of win-

tering cattle on the frest-killed blue-joint

grass has not been repeated since the win-

Judge Hunr, now the highest naval authority in this country, is reported to have ound something for Admiral PORTER to do. That officer was busy enough in war, but in the piping times of peace an Admiral who has a Vice. Admiral under him and a crowd of Rear-Admirals and Commodores, to say nothing of aptains, Commanders, Lieutenant-Commanders, and Lieutenants, and very few war vessels orthy of the name, must be somewhat at a oss for a steady supply of really essential emloyment for himself. It is said that the happy idea has occurred to the new Administration to designate Admiral Porter as Inspector-General of the Navy. This post probably will not wear him out by the severity of its require ments, but it will at least give him the satisfacion of an assignment to specific duties.

King John of Abyssinia, so far from being killed in his battle with the Galtas, has gained glorious victory over them, thus adding fresh laurels to his military fame. It would have seemed singular, a few years ago, for Abyssinia to send an envoy to Berlin, in order to get authority from the German Emperor and ac vice from Prince BISMARCK for making peace with Egypt. But King John's having done se now suggests that Germany has interests and influence in Africa, and that if she plays a part of such magnitude anywhere outside of Europe it may be on the dark continent.

The incinient volcano on Jarnagen's farm in Kentucky, coupled with the outburst of new geysers in Montana, will probably make sundry people more convinced than ever that something is going to happen in this mysterious year 1881. It is certainly likely to have proved. at the end, a great year for eruptions and outbreaks, moral if not material.

Paterson's May-day festivities passed this year without a repetition of the VAN HOUTEN tragedy of a twelvemonth ago. Some of the merrymakers, nevertheless, went to the very place where Van Houten was killed, and either crossed DALZELL's property or took a circuit in order to get as near as possible to Garret Rock. The majority, however, wisely kept away from the immediate neighborhood of scene hardly to be associated, for a time, with May songs and kindly welcomes.

ABD-EL-KADER, the renowned Algerine hief whose death is from time to time reported. is now thought to be sufficiently alive to have written a friendly letter warning the French of a contemplated rising in Algeria. Possibly this story of a letter from him may turn out as groundless as the periodical rumors of his death. If not, North Africa may yet prove as troublesome to the French arms as South Africa has proved to the British.

The unpleasant adventures of Mr. Suter have, it is feared, come to a sad conclusion. He was an Englishman, connected with a mine near Salonica, which was threatened by brigands. A guard of soldiers was offered to im and accepted; but one night sixty-three brigands attacked his house. The soldiers, or awakening, fired at the brigands in the house, but Mr. SUTER interposed to prevent further oss of life, and was accordingly carried off with his family and servants. Mrs. SUTER was sent back to arrange for his ransom, which was set at \$75,000. When the news reached England Mr. Goschen informed the Porte that it would be held responsible for the safety of the captive and the amount of the ransom. Troops and gunboats were therefore at once sent against the brigands, and now, according to the cable despatches, a bark, supposed to be filled with the brigands, has been pursued and sunk. It is feared that Mr. SUTER was on board, and sank barefaced swindle, and was a mere creation at that he should have shown some induction and that the should have shown some indignation against the Liberal Government, learned that Mr. Sutes was on board, and sank with his captors. It would seem, then, that the usemed contamporary, the most, which now claims the Porte, in the effort to discharge its responsi-

billity for his safety, may have destroyed him. This might raise a fresh question as to what the Porte is now to be held liable for. The fact that Mr. Surza refused to abandon the mine, when warned of its peril, and that a guard of soldiers, supposed to be sufficient, was furnished him, and finally that the attack on the brigands was suspended by his orders, might go to show that the Porte had been held to a very strict accountability, in afterward being made liable for his safe return and his ransom The additional question arises, whether the best means were taken for insuring this safe return: though it will hardly be pretended that a Government should compound with felons for a ransom. There is still the chance that Mr. Suren was not on the sunk bark; and it is not absolutely impossible that the whole story of the sinking may be trumped up in order to rid the Porte of its difficulty.

Mr. GAILLARDET, in his letter to the ourrier des Etats Unis, refers to the discussion in the French newspapers and in military circles upon the mobilization of the troops for Africa. It appears that great confusion and partial disorganization are complained of as the result of the method adopted by the War Minister. Instead of taking a single corps entire, Gen. FARRE took twenty thousand men from different corps, situated often at long disances from each other. This caused great delay in their concentration, and brought together soldiers and officers who were strangers to each other, besides disorganizing almost all the army corps charged with the duty of watching the eastern frontier. It is argued that it would have been far better had he taken a corps from the west or south, whose embarcation in a body would not have troubled the others. The defenders of Gen. FARRE contend that it would be impossible to have recourse to the mobilization of an entire corps, owing to the present state of the law. Such an operation would necessitate the calling out of the reserves of that corps, which would be unnecessary since there are 400, 000 regulars to be drawn from. Moreover, it would cause great trouble in the plan adopted or the general mobilization of the French army in the event of a war with Germany.

The United States Supreme Court recently lecided that conditions in a title deed of land prohibiting the manufacture or sale of liquor on the ground conveyed by it are valid and binding even upon subsequent purchasers from the first grantee. The conditions are attached to the land. The benefit of this adjudiention is now to be turned to use in the founding of a new colony in Dakota under the lead of two Western ciergymen, which is to be a prohibitory temperance settlement, where no man can get a deed to a lot of land without an Ironbound liquor clause. This will be a safe baven, secure against the uncertainties of popular feeling and legislative action.

Both the press and thebar of San Francisco express indignation at the intention of the Judges of the higher courts in that city to take a two months' vacation during the summer. They say that such an extended period for recreation and sport is allowed to no other officials, and that in no calling or profession can even the most successful men take so much time from work.

In view of the practice in other States, and particularly in those of the Atlantic coast, this protest is somewhat of an innovation. In this city, where the Judges are paid about four times as much for their services as those of San Franeisco, the summer vacation lasts from the latter part of June to the first Monday in October. Besides this, part or the whole of one week in every month is practically vacation time with the judiciary, and they never sit on Saturday, with the exception of one Judge in each court, for two or three hours at Chambers, to make orders and listen to other minor applications. When actively at work, the court hours are from 11 o'clock to 4, out of which one hour is taken

It is true that Judges need some time out of ourt for the examination of the law and at intervals for writing opinions. A small part, however, of what they take would do for that purpose. There can be no question but that if actively engaged in the practice of their profession, or in any other pursuit, they would all give more time to their work than they do now, and have shorter vacations. They would give nore time to their own interests than they do to

those of the public.

The pres and bar of San Francisco ought to ook eastward to see how Judges do in other States, and they will come to the conclusion that they have comparatively little cause for complaint.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will you throw a ray of light on the question wherever ten a law compelling landlords to oust from decent ten ments women who are employed in all-night assumes Deceser. u throw a ray of light on the question whether there is NEW YORK, April 30.

No, unless you can show that their conduct in the tenement is improper. In that case, if you live in the immediate neighborhood, you can give the landlord notice in writing, and request im to have them ejected as provided by law. If he perjects to act upon your request you can make an affidavit of the facts, and upon that apply to a justice to summarily remove them But no mere suspicion would justify such a step. You should know the facts. A tenant cannot be ejected in this way on account of his employment elsewhere. It is his conduct in the tenement that the law regards.

Not Blackmall, but Grand Larceny,

Mr. Brady talks about blackmail. That is too oin. Take this fact.

J. R. Miner has contracts in the Indian Territory, Da.
Ma. Colorado, and New Mexico-eight of them in all the routes and New Mexico-cicht of them in all he routes agregate 832 miles and the original rate was 0.374 for the whole service. Every one was increased, not the rate of increase of the lowest was hearly divided and the gross sum now paid is \$133.058 a Year, or most twelve times as much as the accepted hole. J. M. cck had contracts in six States and Territories, the invase on which carried his annual compensation up om \$35,308 to \$236.741

No matter who recommended this sort of thing, the meaning is public robbery. Mr. James has uncovered a ascality that will exceed in dimensions the old Whiskey Ring. There have been millions stolen -no doubt about it

Why Not Tyner!

From the Syntagheld Econolinan James N. Tyner, First Assistant Postmaster Jeneral, a tall, blond man with a white moustache, who a charged with sharing in the Star route contracts, has een in the Post Office Department in one prominer onition and another since his term as Congressman ex-ired at the close of the Forty-third Congress. Since en Typer has gone through bankruptey, lived well at an expensive hotel, and is now credited with a hand-some fortune, all on a small Government salary. Aside from Morton's political influence, Typer owed his first oution to voting for a third-term resolution in the House in 1875, with a few other Republicans.

The Seaside Sanitarium.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Sea ide Sanitarium will soon be opened for the reception is isstitute sick children. The institution is supported or irrly by voluntary contributions, is now much in one of funds, and we employ no collectors.

Buying New Carpets.

The visit made by Mrs. Garfield to New York The visit made by Mrs. Garfield to New York was the second cite whe had ever made to that cits. While there she heased at turniture and carpets for the Witte Hones, but gave no orders as the appropriation will not become available before Juy 1.

All will be pleased to learn that it has been decided to rective to the partners the distinctive evices by which they have always learners the distinctive evices by which they have always learners to the state turnishing has only partnersy corresponded once the last turnishing has only partnersy corresponded once the last turnishing has only partnersy courses as The red partnersy only, having less of that color than of aby currency only, having less of that color than of aby currency only, having less of that color than of aby currency only. In the color than of aby when in a single power, excreasily for each room, with carpets sold by the yard, which are less ready. It is thought useless extravalence to put the most expensive carpets in rooms so recisiantly used as are those at the Witte Hose, and we close of people who do not take care to brush much or dust from their feet before entering.

Some stanzas on the timely subject of Spring very printed in The SUS of Sanday last, and credited to be Ses Francisco News-Letter, where we bound them. It is practice of all our esteemed contemporaries, we are ometimes led into giving credit where it does not bel-It appears that this is the case with the verses on Suring. They were printed in the Ares-Letter under the heading "Stolen from Thieves," and we did not imme-

MR. CONKLING DICTATOR.

Why the Republican benators Go with Him From the New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 1 .- The committee apointed at the recent caucus of Republican Senators to consider the situation in the Senate, and to report upon the advisability of proceeding at once to consider executive business, have practically finished their labors. The efforts of the committee were mainly directed to bring about an adjustment of the contest between the President and Senator Conkling over the nom-ination of Judge Robertson to be Collector of Customs at New York, and with this object in view the committee had interviews with the two principals to the controversy. Upon this question hangs not only the dissolution of the existing deadlock in the Scnate, but the harmony and future welfare of the Republican party. The controversy is regarded by Republican Senstors, so far as results are concerned, should issue be joined in the Senate over the nomination, as having passed beyond the mere ques-tion of the individual triumph of the President or Senator Conkling, and as involving a breach in the party in the State of New York and else-

or Senator Conkling, and as involving a breach in the party in the State of New York and elsewhere that would lead to disaster at the coming elections for members of the next Congress. If the nomination of Judge Robertson is kept before the Senate, Republican Senators say, serious results will fellow to the party, no matter what may be the action of the Senate; and the question that Republican Senators will be called upon to decide is. Will rejection or confirmation be less disastrous in results?

Mr. Conkling appeared, by invitation, before the committee, and made a long and earnest protest against confirmation, and to all appeals declined to modify his opposition in the slightest degree. He was determined he said, to use every effort to defeat confirmation, and, so far as he was concerned, nothing short of the withdrawal of Judge Robertson's nomination would avert a struggle. He would not only fight the nomination to secret session and at every stage, but should it be determined to act affirmatively on it, he would carry the contest into the open session of the Senate and publicly arraign the President for a waston branch of faith, pledyed first at New Tork during his visit to that State last nummer, and subsequently at Meetin, where Mr. Conkling made a visit at the special invitation of the Fressient. Prior to starting upon his campaigning tour in the West he had received positive assurances that no humiliation would be put upon him and his friends in New York, and that he would receive due consideration in all matters of this kind that affected the interests out upon him and his friends in New York, and that he would receive due consideration in all matters of this kind that affected the interests of the Republican party in New York. The nomination of Judge Robertson was a violation of this voluntary tender on the part of the President, and was distusteful to himself. Senator Platt, and those leading Republicans of New York without whose labors the State would have vated for Hancock. This is said to describe substantially the attitude of Mr. Conkling before the expensive.

York without whose labors the State would have voted for Hancock. This is said to describe substantially the attitude of Mr. Conking before the committee.

The situation is still further complicated by the reported attitude of Senator Platt. That gentleman, according to credible reports, will cooperate earnestly with Mr. Conkling to secure the repection of Judge Robertson; but, should be beconfirmed, Mr. Paut, having no desire to continue in the four years' war upon the Administration that he believes will inevitably follow, will resign his sent in the Senate.

The committee called on the President last night and made known to him the attitude of the New York Senators, and suggested that in order to avoid the threatened runture in the Republican party he might withdraw Judge Robertson's nomination. The President received the suggestions of the committee kindly, and while he regretted the existence of such a state of feeling as they described, assured them that in no event, nor under any circumstances, would he withdraw Judge Robertson's acrow. He had acted for what he beat interests of the country and the Republican party, and it was for the Sonate to confirm or reject the nomination.

Republican Senators who have been apprised of this condition of affairs are very much excreised as to the result of the contest and the effect it will have on the party in the near future. Mr. Conkling's bold plans excite great alarm, and the question now mainly considered by Republicans is whether it is not better to reject Robertson than to invite such an internecine war as is throatened by Mr. Conkling. Conversation with Republican Senators to-night shows that Mr. Conkling's programme is likely to secure Robertson's defeat. The contest, they say, has been carried beyond ordinary bounds, and they must now decide whether or not they will invite a defeat of the party in the campaign of next fail in order to confirm Judge Robertson as disastrous in results than the opposite vote.

The Statement of Contractor Beens.

The Statement of Contractor Boone.

disastrous in results than the opposite vote.

The Statement of Contractor Bloone.

In your issue of yeaterday you publish an extract from the Chermont Compared agriculture of the Contractor o

command.

Can it be that the great financier of two weeks sindy hopes to win the favor of Melpomete and gain the Delphic lasty. Which now describedly cucircles the noble but gree-marked brow of the great and only it. Washington Childs. A. M. who, reversing the ordered the suddless Fortune who is able to turn spicially trainingle to the great state of the control o

Benevolent Co-operation. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: While the

abuses which a Reading correspondent speaks of are likely to exist in cooperative insurance companies, they cannot, on the other hand, exist in benevound asso-lations. ations. An applicant for membership in a lodge or subdivision any behaviolent association must be personally shown a some one airwais a number, is yested by an investiting committee; must visit a jegularly appointed decidence in the property of the prope i, used to regularly initiated before becoming entitled any between whatever. These precautions effictually detar all invalids or un-istrable persons from becoming members. I.A.F.

The Only Quartz Mill in the East.

Passengers in the cars crossing the meadows stween Newark and Bergen Hill have observed lately mong the cottages forming the village of Arlington, or

Decoration Day in Brooklyn.

The General Committee of the Grand Arms will be a parade, to which riving societies have been in vised, and there will be services at Greenwood, Cypris, this, and the Naval Conseters. W. J. Haskett, D. Dart ment Communior of Maine, will be the matter at Green wood. The services at the Line on Monoresit at Fros-pecs Park will that place on Sanday, the 20th last.

A HERO WANTED.

shall Carry Forward the Mahone Play in Virginia .- The Code as a Standard of Political Preferment Rather Obsolete. RICHMOND, April 39 .- When Echo, in years gone by, was consulted in Virginia on the pro-

of opinion is in favor of the latter version.

Nevertheless, it is stated on good authority

that Parson Massie is already abandoned in

advance as the candidate of the Readjusters for

the Governorship of Virginia because his pro-

fession remits him to the class of non-combat-tants. "The campaign this year is sure to be a

very bitter and personal one," said a leading follower of Senator Mahone, "and the Read-

justers will be obliged to hunt up a fighting

man. The Democracy always did so, and the

Readjusters are under an especial obligation

not to let themselves be run over by the Bour-

bons. Mr. Massie is a preacher, and is out o

the question at such a time and for such a place."

Behind this profession it looks a little, to a disin-

appeared. He has always been an object of sus-

more than any other one man to push the cause

among the people, he has been assigned to the

humble place of Auditor, and will have to over-

come Mahone opposition if he attains any

had several passes in which he had shown him-

" Mr. Massie can take care of himself on the

tunate affair he had at Prince George Court

House, and another with a Funder editor at

Richmond. On these occasions very rough lan-

guage was applied, which Mr. Massie, but for

his sacred calling, would not have been allowed

to submit to. At Lynchburg, during the can-

vass of 1879, a singular indignity was put upon him. The Funders got a fellow of the place to

ride a jacknes into the warehouse where Massie

ready discrimination was drawn as follows:

priety of the duel, she was wont to answer without hesitation, "Do well." But of late a rnelly beating a three-year-old child because he wouldn't say his prayers. nasal twang, as it were, from the North has go into her voice, so that it is hard to detect whether she says "do well" or "do ill;" but the balance

entire cost, a school in Caro for the education of girls of -A Portland woman has been arrested for

—In 1872 English manufacturers exported to the United States carpets to the value of £1,010.511. In 1870 the trade had fallen to £360,401. -The Pacific Commercial Advertiser ro-

ports that in the third week of March there were nearly sixteen bundred Chinese immigrants in quarautine at Honolulu waiting for the time to land. -According to the Motra (Russian), wed-

BUNDEAMS

... The massacre of Col. Flatter's survey-

ing expedition is a serious blow to the Sahara Railroad.
—The Khedive is about to erect, at his own

ing festivities in Russia are usually graced by a general officer, in full uniform, who comes to give ediat, and po seives 5 roubles or more, according to his decorat -Emile de Girardin had always a large white horse to his brougham, which was painted priow. This was to enable him to find it always on coming out of receptions or dinners. He was very well preserved to

the last, looking many years younger than he was -According to the Belgian Constitution every 80,000 of the population are to be represented by a Senator, and every 40,000 by a member of the Chumber. The present number of Senators is 90, and that of mem-bers of the Chamber 132. In consequence of the increase terested, non-Readjusting spectator, as if some-thing of jealousy toward the redoubtable Parson of the population, the Government will soon be obliged to ropose an augmentation of those numbers. picion to the strict Mahoneites. Having done

-The town of Bridgeton, Mo., takes high rank for cowardice. Valentine Walker, a drunken built, announced his determination to murder the schoolmanter, and proceeded quite slowly and coolly to beat his victim to death with a club. Thirty strong men shoot by and did nothing more than to expostulate. Notedy had the courage to arrest the murderer, and he rode away.

-When Mr. Garrison visited England he

In reply to the intimation that the Parson had was invited to Stafford House by the Duchess of Suther-land, mother of the present Duke, and at her request he sat for his picture to Richmond, the celebrated crayon self pretty well able to take care of himself, a artist, and the picture occupies an henored place in th gallery. When the Duchess asked him to sit he said that a desire had often been expressed for his hand, but never in so flattering a form. stump with any, the best of the other side; but when they resort to personal attacks, he is necessarily disarmed. There was an unfor-

-Mauritius, though not larger than ar verage Euclish county, has an annual public reve exceeding £700,000, and an annual trade ducluding ex ports and imports) valued at nearly £6,000,000 sterling Thus "the Mails of the Indian Ocean," as it was called by M. Thiers, while ranking as a first-class naval and military station with Gibraltar, Malta, Hong Kong and Bermuda, is also a wealthy colony, carrying on a valuable trade with Great Britain and British colonies. -The death is announced of M. Ramel.

whose name will always be associated with the Eucalyp-tus, or fever-destroying blue gum tree of Australia, in troduced mainly by his means into Algeria and Europe Fwentr years and there were spots and whole districts in Algeria so fearfully unbealthy from mission that alian culerists and Arabs were decimated by fever. By means of Eucalyptus plantations, the seedlings springing in ew years to lofty trees, large tracts have thus been

The Earl of Shrewsbury, who received a well-merited thrashing from the gentleman with whose wife he cloped, is only 20 years of age. His grandfather obtained, by decision of the House of Lords, the title of Rari of Shrewshury and the estates which had been left by the last floman Catholic Earl to Lord Edmond How ard, the second son of the late Duke of Norfolk. He is the youth with whom it was falsely reported Mrs. Langtry had eloped. His sister, Lady Castlereagh, is regarded as the beauty of the London season

-There can be no question but that the resent Car is a man of exceptional courage. His sal-isers, however, have shown themselves extraordinarily acrous for his safety, and have evidently persuaded into that he is in imminent personal danger. It had been innounced that he would leave fit. Petersburg for the country the day after his official reception of the foreign ambassadors. The moment, however, that the audience was terminated the Emperor left for Gatchins with such rapidity that he had already quitted the palace when the mbassadors reached the vestibule

-The report of the Postmaster-General of Japan for the fiscal year ending June 30 last abound in takens of progress. The postal system, as now estab shed, includes money orders and savings bank accounts registration, postal cards, and newspaper, book, and sample post. The number of receiving houses, large and small, is 0.900, besides 1,897 street letter boxes. About 60,000,000 letters, cards, newspapers, &c., were carried during the year, of which number the letters alone repr sent one-half. The Post Office is financially prosperous, yielding a profit of 7% per cent on the total expenditure.

—Sir Edward Watkin is chairman or di-

rector of nine railway commanies, from which he derives about £30,030 a year income. Sir Henry Tyler is chair man or director of fifteen companies, embracing many and varied interests. The lion. Thomas Bruce is directed of fifteen companies, Sir James Anderson of ten, Mr. William Valentine of tweive, Mr. George Cavendish Taylor of eight, Mr. Gurnes Shephard of eight, Mr. Bate of ten, Mr. Henry Pochin of nine, Sir W. Miller of nine, Mr. Robrt Melburn of eight, Mr. J. Macclere of twelve, Mr. J. Greig of nine, Sir Daniel Gooch of fourteen, and Gen. Starn of seven. Sixteen individuals hold 107 directorships,

vass of 1879, a singular indignity was put upon him. The Funders got a fellow of the place to ride a jacknss into the warshouse where Massie was speaking. But there was one good thing about it—they couldn't get it to bray.

And the L. R. theading Readjuster as aforesaid) rejoiced at the failure of this part of the programme.

Wise or Cameron, it appears, then, will be the rectioned to the honors of the Readjuster Convention for the first place on the tisket. If either one is elected, he will be the youngest man who has evet sat in the seat of which Patrick Henry was the first incumbent—the youngest man who has evet sat in the seat of which Patrick Henry was the first incumbent—the youngest man who has evet sat in the seat of which Patrick Henry was the first linear by Jefferson, and Nelson, and Page, and Glies, and Floyd, and Tyler. Both are men of brilliant gits and parts and each has approved his possession of all sorts of courage, by more than one test.

There are two crucial guestions by which the merits of a man, with reference to this quality, are decided in Virginia. What sort of Confederate soldier was he, and what is his record in respect of the code?

Cameron was wounded three or four times in the war, having served as the Adjutant of Mahone's Cornior Brigade during several years. He made, at one of its annual meetings at Norfolk, the most brilliant speech ever delivered before it, in which, too, he had the moral courage to say a good word in defence of the soldiers who dropped out of ranks just before the surrender, siter having borne the brunt for four years. It had been fashionable to call them deserters; but Cameron's appeal secured them justice.

On the duelling subject he has been weighed in the baiance and not found wanting. His duel with the Hon. Robert W. Hughes, now Judge of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, was one of the two friends to whom the fire-eating John M. Daniel bequeathed the Richmond Examiner; and it was only a short time afterward that he ap -Fifteen years have clapsed since Prince tharles of Hobertz Hern-Sigmaringen was elected frince Regent of the United Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia. By the treaty of Berlin, "Roumania," as the principality has been called for some time, was recog-nized as independent, and Prince Challes has now been proclaimed King by the votes of the Chamber. The new kingdom has already been officially recognized by Bel giom and Greece, and there seems to be no di Vhateflectit will have on Servia and Bulgaria remains to be seen. The population of Roumania is about five sillions. The Catholics are said to number 115,000 and he Jews 400,000. The national church is independent

oth of Constantinople and Moscow. -If the amount of paper consumed by a nation has any bearing upon the question of enlighten-ment and civilization, England and the United States take the lead of the world. England produces annually 180,000 tons, and uses about five kilogrammes usbout leven pounds) for each unit of its population. The United States produce 207,000 tons, and consume five kilogrammes per head. Germany produces 2:3,000 tons, and consumes 4.76 kilogrammes; and France produces 1:32,000 tons, and consumes 3:63 kilogrammes. The consumption of paper in other countries is in the following order: Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, Austria, Italy, Sweden, Portugal, Switzerland uses 4.54 kilogramms per head and Portugal 1.80 kilogrammes. Austria pro-fuces 97.200 tons; Italy, 50.600, Russia, 52.400; Spain, 30,600. Turkey, Greece, and Roumania produce nonpined produce less than 12,000 tons, and import 20,000.

-Leo XIII. appears to be a decidedly enigmatical personage, if we may trust the account given of him by the Roman correspondent of the Chappe Gasta. The most stiking fact about him so far appears to be the slight extent to which his character is known either by the faithful at large or by the inmates of the Vatican ed at the same in ment. There is a total wante regularity in his successor. He keeps late hours, and ha night. He has all his meals served to him in the greates privacy, is much more sparing of nubencestian was Pius, and even his State Secretary and the Cardinals rea uly see him at irregular intervals. One thing tables that Lee XIII means to be master in his own true; but the exact aim and tendency of his policy are by no means

quality evident

—The founder of the mathetic school of effectation in England rules his discribes with a roll of ron. He suffers no deviation from the confess of tumes and drooping mainers which appear to minibe dispensable to the reputation of a poeter a beauty of a sensitive idealist destined to regenerate the auxil aid purity it from the grossness with which it has get? rusted of late. This chef decide, who wents his has parted down the middle and hanging over the collar of his coat just fourteen inches long in pursuance of the vow made never to have it shortened since her it of a lock to give it to her, and who walks about with a life a sunflower, or what he calls "a heavy headed flower of some description, in his hand, has created puts area. ution among his sesthetic followers by the wrought in his costume. Throwing off the 157 Descripty garments he had been used to wear peared in the park the other day will as the delman, fur lined and warm, and a local state and the heavy headed flower no congerth has and represented by a full-blown, with pen suttothele. All was still to outer authoric as ever, but miserable and a

-The will of the late Mr. Baron Could if the English Court of Explication in the life in the state of the st nents of the testator. It is strongs from fortunate inwyers have been in them a positions. Mr. Sergeaut Hill's will was ortior the respect due to the morning not unreasonably have been letter thinty. The will of sir pure a drawn. The will of sing Baron I a Holt, Charl Javies Lyre, Secrean Mo-Mr. James Vaughan, Francis Vani-embent convergence and Lord Co all because the surgest of Converge

Lord St. Leonards a works for to

ten. Hus probable for most clar as the loss to be a first Muster in Connects and

A fraudulent legion in a day, And leave a legacy of debt. That swindled voters have to pay.

Fit Perkins in Brooklyn To-night.

The Rugby Plan of Getting a Drink.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

Correspondence of the Charlman Commercial.

The Rugby plan is peculiar and works smoothir. I have it from one of the initiated. It is as tollows: When the devote tests the craving coming on he starts out alone for a walk in some unrequested part of a prine grows, when he suddenly makes the discovery of a bottle of monostatic on the back sile of a free. He pressit up ami saiks solemnly away, meditating on spiritual things. Before he has gone far a stranger appears and says. He pardon, sir, I would like to have you pour me a dollar. He leans the dellar, and the stranger departs without disclosing his name.

When thisties bring forth grapes, perhaps

A fraud may not beget a fraud

And virtue's fall and honor's lapse.

May give results that all appliant.

When fraud, against the general voice,

Gave feeble Haves the highest place,

How great and lasting the disgrace!

What wonder, when the reign of fraud

Through all the public service ran?

So buildly, shamelessly began, That foul corruption, sprend abroad,

And when the head was fraudulent,

Thus fraud, successful, can beget

Fraud held the rule in every piace.

A counterfeit as President